(ख)	अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम और नागालैंड में उत्पादित हाथ से उठाया गया कोयला	150.00	150.00
(II)	**ग्रुप -II कोयला:**		
(क)	कोककर कोयला: वाशरी ग्रेड-II, वाशरी ग्रेड-III	135.00	6.50
(ख)	अर्द्ध-कोककर कोयला ग्रेड-I अर्द्ध कोककर कोयला ग्रेड-II		
(ग)	गैर-कोककर कोयला ग्रेड-ए गैर-कोककर कोयला ग्रेड-बी		
(घ)	अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम और नागालैंड में उत्पादित बिना ग्रेड का खान से निकाला हुआ कोयला	120.00	120.00
(III)	**ग्रुप-III कोयला:**		
(क)	कोककर कोयला वाशरी ग्रेड-4	95.00	5.50
(ख)	गैर-कोककर कोयला ग्रेड-सी		
(IV)	**ग्रुप-4 कोयला:**		
(क)	गैर-कोककर कोयला ग्रेड "डी"	70.00	4.30
(ख)	गैर-कोककर कोयला ग्रेड-"ई"		
(V)	**ग्रुप-5 कोयला:**		
(क)	गैर-कोककर कोयला ग्रेड "एफ"	50.00	2.50
(ख)	गैर-कोककर कोयला ग्रेड "जी"		
(VI)	**ग्रुप-6 कोयला:**		
	आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में उत्पादित कोयला, सिंगरेनी कोकियरीज़ कंपनी लि॰	75.00	—

Demand of Coal

1983. SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what quantity of coal would be required during the year 1995-96 and during next three years for meeting the requirements of various industrial groups and for domestic consumption;

(b) whather Coal sector/Public Sector Undertakings have taken any steps for meeting coal requirement; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) Sector-wise demand projections for the year 1995-96 and 1996-97 is given below:—

(in million tonnes)

Sector	1995-96	1996-97 (Assessed during Mid-term Appraisal of 8th Plan)
1. Steel & Coke Oven	38.70	41.00
2. Sponge Iron/Steel DR	3.00	3.20
3. Power Utilities	180.20 (4.00)	194.00 (5.00)
4. Power Captive	14.30 (2.70)	15.00 (2.70)
5. Railway	0.70	0.40
6. Cement	15.30	17.50
7. Fertilizer	4.70	4.70
8. Export	0.40	0.50
9. LTC Soft Coke	2.90	4.00
10. Bricks and others	24.00	26.70
11. Colliery consumption	3.80	4.00
	288.00 (6.70)	311.00 (7.70)

(Figures in brackets indicate washery middlings)

Firm projections beyond 8th Plan period (1996-97) are not yet available.

(b) and (c) Raw coal demand for 1995-96 and 1996-97 will be met from following sources:

(in million tonnes)

Sources	1995-96	1996-97
A. Production		
Coal India Limited	241.00	263.60
Singareni Collieries Company Limited	28.00	30.20
TISCO/IISCO/ DVC	5.50	6.20
TOTAL	274.50	300.00

Sources	1995-96	1996-97
Draw down of stock	7.50	5.00
Import	6.00	6.00
TOTAL	288.00	311.00

The Coal companies are confident of meeting the coal demand in 1995-96 and 1996-97. Steps taken to meet coal demand in country, *inter-alia*, include opening of new mines, modernisation of existing mines, application of new technology, ensuring timely availability of inputs and infrastructural facilities, better capacity utilisation and maintaining good industrial relations.

In addition, Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 has been amended w.e.f. 9.6.1993 to allow private sector participation in coal mining for purposes of generation of power, and for other end uses to be notified in addition to existing provision for iron and steel.

Bid to Curtail use of Coal

1984. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's at- tention has been drawn towards the news items under caption "Bid to curtail use of coal criticised" which appeared in the Hindustan Times, New Delhi on the 28th February, 1995;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) how Government propose to resist the attempt of the industrialised countries to stop India from using its coal in order to reduce Carbondioxide emission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is seized of the various issues relating to the Framework convention on Climate Change.

(c) The Government are unaware of any such attempt by industrialised countries.

Batteries and continuous vertical retorts in Dankuni Coal Complex

1985. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE
SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 1748 given in the Rajya Sabha on 19th December, 1994 and state:

(a) the number of batteries and number of continuous vertical retorts per battery in the Dankuni Coal Complex;

(b) the designed operating temperature in the retorts;

(c) the designed coal consumption for the rated output of gas per battery; and

(d) for how many days any particular battery has operated at 100 per cent capacity and what has been the actual coal consumption for running of each battery at the rated load?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) There are five batteries at Dankuni Coal Complex (DCC). Each battery contains 20 continuous vertical retorts;

(b) As per design the normal temperature range to be maintained at various passes of the retorts varies from 1100 Degree Celsius to 1350 Degree Celsius;

(c) Designed coal consumption per battery is 300 tonnes of sized coal (−100 mm to +25 mm) per day.

(d) So far none of the batteries has been operated at 100% capacity level at DCC.

Low Phosphorous Coal

1986. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 1748 given in the Rajya Sabha on 19th December, 1994 and state:

(a) what is the quantity of low phosphorous coal brought from Chirimiri Coal Field so far, how much coke was produced and what was the ash content in the same;

(b) what has been the landed cost of the above coal at Dankuni per tonne and what has been the realisation price of the coke produced;

(c) whether any cost benefit analysis has been done on production of ferro alloy coke from coal brought from Chirimiri Coal Field; and